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Country programme document

Kingdom of Thailand

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for the Kingdom of Thailand is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $4,975,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $50,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

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Programme rationale

1. Thailand is finalizing its 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP), 2017-2021, which articulates a clear vision for greater security, prosperity and sustainability. It seeks to foster greater equity within the next five years while preparing for the graduation of Thailand towards a high-income country within the next ten years. Thailand is also in political transition, with a new Charter recently drafted.

2. This has coincided with greater regional integration through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economic Community, and a bolder global development agenda elaborated through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3. Thailand became an upper-middle-income economy in 2011 with sustained strong growth and impressive poverty reduction.

4. Thailand achieved many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) well in advance of the 2015 target date. However, some regions and vulnerable groups, including non-Thai children, have been left behind while regional, wealth and gender disparities persist.[1][2]

5. Poverty has declined substantially over the last 30 years. In 2014, 10.5 per cent of the population was living below the poverty line compared to 67 per cent in 1986. Nevertheless, 13.8 per cent of children aged 0 to 17 (2.1 million) were still living in poverty in 2014, compared to 8.3 per cent for working adults. The north-eastern and southern regions continue to have the highest child poverty rates. Income inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, has fallen in recent years, but remains above 0.45, indicating that the strong economic growth has not been accompanied by substantial reduction in inequities.[3]

6. The country's investment in the provision of basic social services has contributed to reduce the number of infant deaths to levels similar to those of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. More than 97 per cent of the population now has access to clean water and sanitation.[4]

7. Similar to other upper-middle-income countries in the region, Thailand is facing a double burden of malnutrition: one in six children (16.3 per cent) under five is stunted, with higher stunting rates among non-Thai children (24 per cent) and children from the poorest wealth quintiles (23.1 per cent). The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2012 also found that 10.9 per cent of children under five were overweight (6.9 per cent in the 2005-2006 MICS).

8. Investment in the holistic development of young children is acknowledged as a critical contribution to building the country's social capital. Eight per cent of young children in Thailand (10 per cent of boys, 7 per cent of girls) are not developmentally on track (31 per cent for non-Thai) (MICS 2012). There are disparities between different categories of children in access to early childhood development (ECD) services. Only 55 per cent of non-Thai children aged 4 to 5 attend ECD programmes, compared to the

[1] World Bank data, Thailand, 2015.
[2] "Addressing the gaps: Key results from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey", Thailand 2012, released 2014. Hereafter MICS 2012.
[3] International Monetary Fund (IMF), Country Report No. 15/114, 2015.
[4] MICS 2012.

national average of 84 per cent with no significant gender disparities.[5] ECD services are often not holistic and integrated (including health, nutrition, learning and protection) and often fail to meet national quality standards.[6]

9. The critical importance of education within the national and ASEAN development contexts is well recognized. Thailand is currently undergoing education reform to address shortcomings in the education system, notably its failure to adequately provide the skills that young people need in the 21st century. Reforms are required in the areas of curriculum, student assessment and teacher training. The country's participation in the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment has revealed shortcomings in skills attainment for literacy, numeracy, science and crucial core critical thinking.[7] Disparities in access to education and skills attainment are evident in different parts of the country.[8] While there is no gender disparity in primary school attendance, only 75 per cent of boys attend secondary schools, by comparison to 83 per cent of girls.[9] Access to education remains an issue for certain disadvantaged groups (children with disabilities, children from the north-east and south, and migrant children), particularly at the secondary level. Inequity also exists in the quality of education and learning outcomes, particularly with regard to small schools and the language of instruction for ethnic minority groups.

10. The efforts of Thailand to halt and reverse the spread of HIV resulted in its achievement of the MDG 6 target before 2015 and the elimination of mother to child transmission in 2016. While the number of people living with HIV continues to fall, the rate of reduction in new HIV cases has slowed. Thailand is facing concentrated HIV epidemics among young key populations, including men having sex with men, people who inject drugs and non-Thai migrants. Seventy per cent of all sexually transmitted infections occur in people aged 15 to 24. Improved targeting of appropriate HIV treatment and prevention programmes for adolescent key populations is required.

11. As the demographics change with an aging population and a slowing birth rate, there is growing recognition of the importance of investing in the approximately 8.7 million adolescents (13 per cent of the total population). The adolescent birth rate, at 47.9[10] per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19, remains extremely high with significant vulnerabilities for these teenage mothers.

12. Data collected by the hospital-based One Stop Crisis Centres show that reported child violence cases (mostly related to sexual violence against girls) totalled 19,229 in 2013, a 60 per cent increase over 2007. The increase highlights the urgent need to strengthen prevention and response mechanisms.

13. The number of children in conflict with the law increased from 34,276 cases in 2012 to 36,763 in 2013. Some 29 per cent of juvenile crimes were committed by children aged 10 to 15 and 70 per cent by children aged 15 to 18. The majority of children in conflict with the law (93 per cent) are boys.[11]

[5] MICS, 2012.
[6] In 2013, a Department of Health assessment revealed that only 67 per cent of ECD centres met its standards.
[7] OECD reports and independent analyses of results: http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=THA&treshold=10&topic=PI.
[8] OECD, op. cit.
[9] MICS, 2012.
[10] Bureau of Health Promotion and Bureau of Reproductive Health, Thailand, 2016.
[11] Ministry of Justice annual report, 2014.

14. Thailand remains a source, transition point and destination country for human trafficking for both sexual and labour exploitation. Child migrant workers from neighbouring countries are especially vulnerable to trafficking.[12]

15. The enabling environment for child protection still comprises legislative and policy gaps. Problems in enforcing child protection related laws are compounded by fragmented budgets and by a lack of coordination and accountability among relevant actors, thus affecting service delivery. Professionalized social work practice remains limited.[13] More than 5,000 children (55 per cent of boys, 45 per cent of girls) live in government residential care.[14]

16. The situation of children in the far South is unique regarding development and social cohesion challenges. These children have some of the highest poverty rates and lowest educational achievements in the country, largely linked to the ongoing conflict in the region. At least 5,000 children have been orphaned as a result of such violence over 2004-2014.[15]

17. Thailand has progressed towards a comprehensive universal social protection system. Universal free basic education, social pensions, health coverage, a disability grant and a grant for HIV-positive persons are widely acknowledged successes. However, some groups such as non-Thai migrants and children from poor families have limited or no access to these schemes. In 2015, as a result of UNICEF advocacy, Thailand adopted the child support grant for infants aged 0 to 1 from poor households as a first step to bridging the coverage gap.

18. Thailand remains vulnerable to natural hazards. The effects of climate change have elevated the risk of natural and human-induced disasters, threatening economic development and livelihoods. Nevertheless, national capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies has increased in recent years, with most natural disasters requiring no external support.

19. Active involvement by Thailand in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development discussions indicated strong recognition for the role of data in monitoring progress. Thailand also acknowledged the need for higher investment in the use of disaggregated data at the subnational level to monitor advances.

20. There are further challenges to the enabling environment, such as the inclusion of all children in national plans, budgets and policies, the use of evidence for monitoring and adjusting policies for children, and evaluation for decision-making purposes. At an aggregate level, spending on education and health has been significant. However, allocations for social protection remain a challenge, with 91 per cent dedicated to the old age allowance.

[12] United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, 2014.

[13] Evaluation of the UNICEF Child Protection Monitoring and Response System (CPMRS) in Thailand, Volume III – Child Protection System Context, 2013: http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Thai_UNICEF_CPMRS_-_Volume_III_-_CP_System_Context_-_final_-_May_2013.pdf.

[14] Thammasat University, School of Global Studies, Review of the Alternative Care in Thailand: Policy to Implementation with Special Focus on Children Affected by HIV/AIDS (CABA), Thailand, 2015.

[15] Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), 2014.

21. The business sector plays an important role in Thailand. However, regulatory frameworks and capacity building are necessary to enable businesses to assess and report their impact on children and adopt child-friendly practices.

22. Thailand's traditional and online media environment is vibrant. Approximately 34.9 per cent of the population six years and older are Internet users, with 72 per cent of users under age 35. This provides new opportunities for children and young people's participation. It also requires knowledge and skills to allow them to take full advantage of these opportunities safely.

23. Thailand is the second largest economy in South East Asia (after Indonesia) and has the 20th largest population in the world. Thanks to the generosity of its citizens, UNICEF is among leading development-focused fundraising organizations in Thailand. The previous country programme was fully funded by funds raised locally, while contributing to UNICEF regular resources. That trend underlines significant opportunities for increased mobilization of private sector resources in the future.

24. Lessons learned from the previous country programme, confirmed by the mid-term review and consultations with partners, emphasize the need to holistically address children's development following a life cycle approach, addressing social norms and parental practices, with greater focus on the most disadvantaged children. The ability of UNICEF to access high-level policy-makers and convene broad partnerships will continue to be key programmatic principles. Evidence generation, research and scaling-up of effective and innovative working models to inform social policy decision-making will be essential for the new country programme.

25. The country programme's success will depend on the capacity of UNICEF to identify strategic interventions appropriate to the fluid political and economic situation that will leverage positive change for children in Thailand. It will also be determined by the capacity of UNICEF to prioritize interventions based on its comparative advantages, specifically its convening power, trusted partnerships and global expertise.

Programme priorities and partnerships

26. Equity, including gender equality, is at the core of the country programme. Consistent with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, the overall goal of the country programme is to contribute to national efforts to enable all children in Thailand, especially the most disadvantaged and excluded, to have their rights progressively fulfilled and to develop to their full potential in an inclusive and protective society, which is respectful of their voice. As such, the country programme will contribute to the vision of the Government enshrined in the 12th NESDP and the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF), 2017-2021.

27. The country programme will employ a mix of strategies, including: *Policy dialogue and advocacy* to strengthen legislative frameworks and policies and leverage resources for the delivery of results for children; *Capacity development* for policy and law implementation, delivery of quality services and creation of demand for services; *Evidence generation* to ensure that evidence is used to improve policies, programmes and accountability, leveraging research capacities in national academia; and *Innovation and communication for development* to complement the other strategies and enhance social accountability for children's rights.

28. Taking into account the SDGs and the national development plan, UNICEF will prioritize support to monitoring systems to ensure the systematic collection and use of disaggregated data, with an emphasis on the most disadvantaged children and adolescents.

29. The country's role in ASEAN and its position as an important global and regional development partner present increased opportunities for South-South cooperation.

30. UNICEF will also add its voice and capacity to complement interventions of other partners leading in climate change, gender equality, refugees, migrants and trafficking.

31. In order to leverage results for children, UNICEF will strengthen existing partnerships with the private sector within the framework of the Child Rights and Business Principles, and with individual donors and corporate partners. Partnerships with traditional and online media will play a critical role in supporting programme advocacy. Social media and innovative digital platforms will provide children and adolescents opportunities to express their concerns and ideas.

32. UNICEF will embrace opportunities to support gender equality in line with the Gender Action Plan, 2014-2017. The 2012 concluding observations of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child provide important reminders of the child rights violations that deserve special attention.

33. The country programme will comprise four components covering seven outcomes: (a) child and adolescent development and participation; (b) child protection; (c) inclusive social policy and child-sensitive social protection; and (d) programme effectiveness. Disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response will be mainstreamed into the programme components, taking into account the high capacities of the Government in these areas.

Programme component 1. Child and adolescent development and participation

34. This component aims to address gaps in the enabling environment, including social norms, the quality of services and the demand for services for the full development of the child following a life cycle approach from early childhood to adolescence. The participation of children and adolescents as actors and rights-holders will be central. This programme component consists of three outcomes: early childhood development, education, and adolescent development and participation.

Early childhood development

35. The ECD outcome aims for all children aged 0-5 to be progressively cared for through quality ECD services and protective and nurturing family environments. UNICEF will work with policy-makers through the national ECD Committee and directly with line ministries to foster coordinated, holistic ECD strategies and budgets that enhance development for all young children in Thailand.

36. UNICEF will continue to play a convening role for ECD and support the implementation and monitoring of the national ECD plan across ministries. It will provide technical support to develop nutrition guidelines and practices for ECD services.

37. UNICEF will support the capacity development of service providers in equity targeted ECD centres and pre-school settings to model quality care and development for children

based on national early learning and development standards. UNICEF will also advocate with national counterparts for the adoption of these standards and the scaling-up of approaches used in UNICEF-supported ECD demonstration centres.

38. UNICEF will help to strengthen parenting programmes within the health system and through ECD centres. It will help to build the skills of ECD professionals so they can better counsel parents, including fathers, on practices that support the physical, cognitive, social-emotional and creative development and protection of their children. Specific efforts will focus on nutrition to address low exclusive breastfeeding rates, high stunting rates and the growing incidence of overweight children.

Education

39. The education outcome focuses on supporting the Government to achieve quality education for all children in Thailand, including the most disadvantaged children. UNICEF will work with education stakeholders in developing policies, strategies and budgets that are more equity-focused and evidence-grounded in areas such as quality of teaching and learning in small schools, migrant children education, gender, language in education, sexuality and life-skills education to support improved learning outcomes and skills for all children.

40. School-based violence, bullying and corporal punishment have been documented as detrimental to the well-being of children, with a large impact on school attendance and learning outcomes. UNICEF will work with the Ministry of Education to ensure that education personnel are skilled to provide gender-sensitive protective learning environments.

41. UNICEF will address social norms and societal attitudes that act as barriers to the inclusion of disadvantaged children, including children with disabilities and migrant children. UNICEF will work with parents, teachers and local education authorities to bring positive change for inclusion and equity in schools.

Adolescent development and participation

42. The adolescent development and participation outcome will focus mainly on improving adolescent health and well-being, protecting adolescents from harmful practices, including gender-based violence, HIV risk behaviours and early pregnancy, and increasing their participation, including in the design of adolescent-friendly policies and programmes.

43. At the policy level, UNICEF will advocate for increased investments needed to strengthen national capacities to create and implement adolescent-sensitive programmes. These efforts will be supported by the more active participation of adolescents themselves, within the national planning process, in particular through the National Child and Youth Council.

44. UNICEF will also support the provision of gender-sensitive adolescent-friendly services through the development of capacity-building programmes for care providers, and will facilitate joint monitoring and data management to support integrated implementation of these services.

45. Communication for development will be used to empower adolescents with skills and knowledge to prevent HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, non-communicable

diseases and early pregnancy. These efforts will also aim to address gender disparities and reach adolescents of varied sexual orientations.

46. Participation by adolescents in key forums will contribute to changes in attitudes, practices and social norms relating to respect for children, their opinions and their rights. This will build the capacity of independent youth organizations, National Child and Youth Council members and students to drive positive change.

47. Tools for participation in digital platforms will be further developed to include the establishment of the online tool for child rights, U-Report, in Thailand. UNICEF will partner with the private sector and young people themselves on participation, digital citizenship and online safety.

Programme component 2: Child protection

48. The child protection outcome will focus on strengthening the child protection system to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation. It builds on efforts for law reform and enforcement of laws on all forms of violence against children by police, public prosecutors and judges through institutional capacity building and better coordination. The outcome hinges on improved prevention and response services at subnational levels, including the far south; and the promotion of positive behaviours related to violence against children and increased demand for protection services.

49. UNICEF technical assistance will aim to: (a) generate gender-disaggregated evidence to inform advocacy; (b) promote legislative and policy reform to align with global commitments, including the commitment of Thailand to ban corporal punishment as a result of the 2016 Universal Periodic Review; (c) develop capacities of child protection professionals; (d) track budgets for enhanced implementation of child protection; and (e) strengthen the information management system for improved planning. On refugees, child labour, exploitation and trafficking, UNICEF will complement leading partners' advocacy and interventions.

50. UNICEF will support the capacity development of stakeholders and frontline workers, for better enforcement of child protection-related laws and policies, in particular professionals from social, health, education and justice sectors.

51. UNICEF will tackle persistent attitudes and practices that perpetuate violence against girls and boys by modelling positive parenting and positive discipline through behaviour and social change communication approaches.

52. The programme will aim to bring cutting-edge global expertise to Thailand while supporting national efforts to share its expertise in the region.

Programme component 3: Inclusive social policy and child-sensitive social protection

53. The inclusive social policy outcome will focus on addressing key bottlenecks in the enabling environment, and in the quality and supply of services. It will involve increasing capacities of key social ministry planning departments to use evidence in planning, budgeting, implementing and evaluating national policies for children in an equity-focused and results-based manner. Government capacity will be strengthened to mainstream the SDGs into national policies and plans.

54. The focus will be on generating disaggregated data for increased public transparency, accountability and financial management that will promote public awareness of gaps in the fulfilment of children's rights and catalyse Government action.

55. The child-sensitive social protection outcome will aim to strengthen the social protection system to reduce the poverty gap, and address major aspects of young children's well-being. The programme will support the costing of child-sensitive social protection models, identification of fiscal space/budget sources, and formulation of universal child-sensitive social protection policies. Strategic partnerships will be bolstered with civil society, including academia, for evidence generation and policy advice.

56. UNICEF will build the capacity of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and other line ministries to effectively design, implement and monitor existing cash transfer schemes to cover all children.

57. Other programme components will benefit from integration with social policy through data and budget analysis for key sectoral plans and policies for children in Thailand.

Programme component 4: Programme effectiveness

58. The programme effectiveness outcome aims for effective planning, coordination and results-based management. It covers cross-sectoral support to all programme components and comprises programme coordination, communication and advocacy, child rights and business principles, and cross-sectoral support.

59. *Programme coordination* will support efficient and effective programming, providing guidance, tools and resources to UNICEF staff and partners to design and manage programmes, along with planning, monitoring and evaluation of country programme results.

60. *Communication and advocacy* will lead on external communication, public advocacy, advocacy partnerships and social change communication to accelerate results across the programme. Evidence and innovative approaches will be used to raise awareness of child rights and inequities, mobilize public support for policy change using media and digital platforms, encourage positive social norms and support private sector fundraising, while promoting a credible brand.

61. The *Enhanced Engagement and Partnerships for Child Rights* initiative will increase private sector knowledge of the impact of business on child rights and strengthen the capacity of business to support child rights, with a particular focus on sectors that employ migrant workers, as well as the tourism industry.

62. *Cross-sectoral support.* The new country programme identifies support for cross-sectoral linkages as an explicit implementation strategy. UNICEF will emphasize learning from partnerships and programmes that support integrated programming for children at different life cycle stages, promote gender equality and address inter-sectoral issues.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Child and adolescent development and participation	1 500	27 200	28 790
Child protection	1 500	8 795	10 295
Social policy and social protection	1 500	6 695	8 195
Programme effectiveness	475	7 310	7 785
Total	**4 975**	**50 000**	**54 975**

Programme and risk management

63. The main coordinating body providing strategic direction for government cooperation with the United Nations and implementation of the country programme is the Department of International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Programme components and outcomes will be managed with relevant ministries, governmental agencies and inter-sectoral coordinating bodies in collaboration with parastatal institutions, civil society organizations and academia.

64. The main potential threats to country programme implementation include the possibility of an unstable or sensitive political situation, wherein government counterparts face constraints in working with UNICEF to achieve results; competing priorities arising as a result of a shift in government focus; an increase in the intensity and frequency of natural disasters owing to climate change, exceeding existing response and resilience capacities; and a social and political environment non-conducive to positive participation by young people and other stakeholders. As a mitigation strategy, UNICEF will strengthen communication and evidence-based advocacy with all stakeholders. UNICEF and partners will support the Government in risk-informed programming and regularly assess and monitor disaster risks. Programme implementation risks related to fund transfers and activity implementation will be monitored through regular updates of risk management tools, performance reviews of office management targets and standards, and the principles of the harmonized approach to cash transfers.

65. The new programme expands the focus on cross-sectoriality and partnerships. Internally, UNICEF will continue to use the collaborative results team approach as most outcomes/outputs are cross-sectoral. The convening role of UNICEF to bring together partners for children and act as a catalyst is seen as an asset, as is the level of trust with the Government and partners. Furthermore, at the subnational level, UNICEF continues its focus on quality and access of services, rather than an area-based approach, which allows for an agile response without 'geographic focus' restrictions.

66. UNICEF will monitor results through annual management plans, section work plans and internal and peer reviews with implementing partners to assess key strategic, programmatic, operational and financial risks, and to define risk control and mitigation measures. UNICEF will continue to monitor the effectiveness of governance and

management systems, stewardship of financial resources and management of human resources.

67. Private sector fundraising will serve as the major source of financial resources for the country programme, supplemented by UNICEF core resources and the UNITAID[16] grant earmarked for the pre-exposure prophylaxis project.

68. The major risk to achieving the country programme results for children is at a strategic level in relation to macroeconomic stability and the value of the local currency, which could impact government prioritization of child rights and targets for local private sector fundraising. The risk to fundraising is mitigated through the high proportion of income from long-term individual donors who have proven resilient in multiple countries during recent years of economic turmoil, and the development of a strategy to increasingly diversify income.

69. This CPD outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

70. Progress towards planned results will be monitored using indicators contained in the results and resources framework (see annex). At outcome level, indicators will be monitored through national data systems in order to reduce the data collection and reporting burden. Progress will be monitored at all levels of the results chain, with particular focus on reducing barriers and bottlenecks. The principles of the Monitoring Results for Equity System will be mainstreamed and UNICEF will strengthen the capacity of the Government and the National Statistical Office to systematically track progress of the most vulnerable groups.

71. UNICEF will work with other United Nations organizations to further strengthen government capacities to track SDG indicators. For this purpose, national data collection systems will be reviewed with a particular focus on data for children in order to align with reporting requirements for SDG indicators.

72. In coordination with the Government, UNICEF will conduct mid and end-term country programme reviews to determine programme progress and ultimately impact. An agile management approach will facilitate real-time strategic shifts that keep pace with the evolving programme environment.

73. A minimum of one evaluation per year will be conducted to support learning and accountability for results. Along with strategic programmatic and strategy evaluations, UNICEF will support country-led policy evaluations, notably the National Child and Youth Development Plan. Wherever possible, evaluations will be conducted jointly with the Government and involve national evaluators. Necessary surveys, studies and research will be prioritized to provide more in-depth analysis on key issues.

[16] UNITAID is engaged in finding new ways to prevent, treat and diagnose HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria more quickly, more cheaply and more effectively.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Thailand – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2021

Convention on the Rights of the Child: 4, 6-7, 12, 19, 23-24, 26-30, 34, 37, 39-40, 42

National NESDP strategies: 1. Human capital development strategy; 2. Strategy on reduction of inequality and promotion of justice; 6. Strategy on enhancing efficiency and good governance

SDG goals: 1,2,3,4,11,16,17

UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: By 2021, Thailand will be an inclusive and equitable middle-income country that leaves no one behind. (Indicators to be finalized by end-2016)

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): Education, Child protection, Social inclusion

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2021, children between the ages 0 to 5 years are progressively cared for through quality ECD services and in protective and nurturing family environments.	Attendance rate in early childhood education, total and disaggregated by gender, poorest quintile, urban/rural, age, Thai and non-Thai Baseline: 84% (all) 55% (non-Thai) (2012) Target: 90% (all) 60% (non-Thai)	MICS	ECD policy-makers have enhanced understanding of holistic child development, and capacity to implement integrated inclusive ECD programme. ECD professionals have strengthened capacity to support holistic development of young children. Parents and families have enhanced knowledge and skills on care and development of young children.	Government: MSDHS Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) Ministry of Education (MOE) OBEC, DLA BMA National ECD Committee Civil society organizations (CSOs)		7 200	7 200
	Percentage of children aged 36 to 59 months who are on track in literacy-numeracy development, total and disaggregated (as relevant) by gender, poorest quintile and urban/rural. Baseline: 63.3 (MICS 4)	Desk review of ECD centre assessment reports by Office of the Basic Education Commission (OBEC), Department of					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Target: 68%	Local Authorities (DLA), Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)					
2. By 2021, all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	Percentage of public schools that have included life skills education in their school plans Baseline: 0% (2014) Target: 30%	Assessment of school plans	Basic education system has increased capacity to develop equity focused quality education strategies. Schools have increased capacity to provide protective and inclusive school environments. Parents and caregivers have increased understanding of inclusive and equitable education.	Government: MOE OBEC United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		6 295	6 295
3. By 2021, all adolescents, especially the disadvantaged, increasingly practice key behaviours for healthy development and participate in decision-making at all levels to accelerate the realization of their rights.	Percentage of hospitals under the Office of the Permanent Secretary that have passed the evaluation criteria, received hospital certification and are able to sustain the quality of services according to standards to provide comprehensive health services that are friendly to adolescents and youth Baseline: 69.25% (year 2015) Target: 80% by 2021	MOPH data system	Selected government agencies include adolescents in decision-making for adolescent-sensitive policies, strategies and plans. Professionals working with adolescents have increased knowledge, skills and tools to provide health-promoting services. Adolescents have increased knowledge of healthy development and available services. Adolescents are increasingly aware of their rights to participation.	Government: MOPH National Child and Youth Councils MSDHS CSOs: media; youth groups and networks United Nations Population Fund	1 500	13 705	15 205
	Percentage of 11th grade high school and vocational school students who consistently use condoms Disaggregated by male and female	Behaviour sentinel surveillance survey (MOPH)					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Baseline: available end 2016 Target: 5% increase from baseline						
	Annual rate of adolescent who give birth per 1,000 adolescent girls disaggregated by age (10 to 14, 15 to 19) Baseline: 2 (10 to 14) (2013), 48 (15 to 19) (2014) Target: reduction by at least 10%	MOPH data system					
	Percentage of decision-makers who believe that currently in Thailand adolescent participation is commonly practised and their voices are being considered Baseline: TBC KAP Survey 2016 Target: TBC after KAP Survey	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey					
4. By 2021, boys and girls in Thailand are increasingly protected from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.	Percentage of girls aged 15to 17 who have ever experienced sexual violence in selected areas Baseline: TBD (2016) Target: decrease by at least 10% from baseline	Desk review of representative sample of case management reports	Policy-makers have increased ability to legislate, plan and budget for child protection. Legal and social services at provincial level have increased institutional capacity to protect children. Frontline workers at sub-district level have increased capacity to identify, prevent and refer child protection cases to appropriate professional services. Families have increased awareness	Government: MSDHS Ministry of Justice (MOJ) MOPH Bureau of Budget, National and provincial child protection committees Royal Thai Police, Office of Attorney General Office of Juvenile and Family Courts Sub-committee on	1 500	8 795	10 295
	Percentage of children (girls and boys) aged 1 to 17 who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month B: MICS V (underway) T: 10 per cent decrease from baseline	MICS					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
			of the risks and consequences of violence against children and existing services.	Law Reform CSOs			
5. By 2021, increased inclusiveness and equity for children in national plans and policies, guided by improved budget, knowledge and data.	Percentage of agreed Sustainable Development Goal indicators relevant to children for which Thailand collects data that is disaggregated by all five dimensions (region, province, sex, age, geographic location) Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDB) plan, Sustainable Development Goal reports	Planning departments of key social ministries have increased capacity to use evidence for national plans and policies for children. Integration of national data and information system is improved. National evaluation capacity is improved.	Government: MSDHS National Committee on ECD Bureau of Budget Civil Society Academia	1 500	4 295	5 795
6. By 2021, children in Thailand, including poor and disadvantaged, benefit progressively from an increasingly effective child-sensitive social protection system.	Percentage of targeted children (boys and girls) who benefit from cash transfers Child Support Grant: (denominator: children aged 0 to 1 from poor and near poor families) Baseline: 50% (end January, 2016).[1] Target: 80% Disability grant (denominator children under 18 with disability) Baseline: 36% Target: 50%		Government has strengthened capacity to make data-informed decisions for inclusive social protection policies. MSDHS has enhanced capacity to implement and monitor the provision of child-sensitive social protection for children.	Government: NESDB MSDHS Bureau of Budget CSOs		2 400	2 400

[1] The baseline for the uptake uses as a denominator the projected number of children, aged 0 to 1, from poor and near poor families in Thailand, proposed by the NESDB and may be adjusted after the first year of implementation of the child support grant.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
7. Country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children.	Percentage of people that associate UNICEF with the key attribute: "Works effectively and gets things done" Baseline: TBC based on Brand Barometer Survey 2016 Target: Increase of at least 5% from baseline	UNICEF media monitoring	In addition to standard outputs, UNICEF voice, reach and public engagement progressively increase, and brand perceptions are strengthened Key partners, stakeholders and corporate sector have increased capacity to advocate for the realization of child rights		475	7 310	7 785
	Percentage of compliance with the harmonized approach to cash transfers assurance plan Baseline: 100% (2015) Target: 100%	UNICEF monitoring					
Total resources					**4 975**	**50 000**	**54 975**